The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,886.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

To Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sizeer Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 8½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COMMALLA, 573 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander K. Macaulay, on Thursday, the 2nd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Naraikal, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point (and at any other place where inducement offers).

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

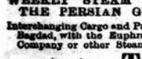
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on Wednesday, the 8th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunderabbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Bussorah, and occasionally at Bahrein and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Wednesday at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every Saturday at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 573 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williamson, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "UMBALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on Wednesday, the 8th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without Wine.
Port Said	35	22	9	
Messina	40	24	14	including Wine.
Naples	40	24	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

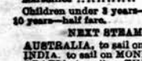
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept., and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 8th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 460

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BALLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0 per doz. qts.
Do. (1875 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „
HERMITAGE (Red)	„ 12	0 „
TOKAY (1866, Vintage)	„ 17	0 „

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(c) NEPAUL	3036	600	R. Methven	10th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SIRAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(c) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	600	S. P. Shallard	21st do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	2723	460	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

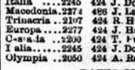
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hasselwood	16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2253	450	W. W. Feuilman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Nom.	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Italia	4245	424	J. Donaldson.				8th Aug.
Macedonia	4274	428	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.	
Trinacria	4107	424	R. Hutchison.	18th „	25th „		6th Oct.
Europa	4277	424	J. Harris	28th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th „	
Caspia	4200	424	T. Cutler	22nd „	29th „		10th Nov.
Italia	4245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	13th Oct.		21st Nov.
Olympia	3050	424	A. Hall	20th „	27th „		8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZANTE, Shilston, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 26th July 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.
Price—Four Annas.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOW READY.

THACKER & Co.'s
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICAL Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Stationery, Albums, Leather and Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Games, Framed and Unframed Chromolithographs, Oleographs, and Engravings, Photographic Views, and a large variety of useful Sundries, with a FULL INDEX.

GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
Une Débutante, *Xavier de Montépin*	2	8
Samuel Brohl et Cie., *Victor Cherbuliez*	2	8
La Fille Elisa, *Edmond de Goucourt*	2	8
Près du Gouffre, *Saint Patrice*	2	8
Le Roman de la Duchesse, *Arsène Houssaye*	2	8
L'Homme des Foules, *Pierre Zaccone*	2	4
Monsieur Don Quichotte et Madame Diogene, *Georges Grand*	2	4
Le Demi-Monde Sous la Terreur, *Fortuné du Boisgobey*. 2 vols	4	4
Comte du Pape, *Hector Malot*	2	4
L'Impasse Oberkampf, *Jacques Rozier*	2	4
Les Séductions du Chevalier Navoni, *Durranty*	2	4
Perle, *Georges Sternc*	2	8
Les Folies Amoureuses, *Catulle Mendès*	2	4
Le Secret du Chevallier de Médrané, *Granier de Cassagnac*	2	4
Le Champ Mandit, *Eugéne Muller*	2	4
Madeleine Pécheresse, *Marquis de Foudras*, 3 vols.	4	2
Le Dernier Amour de Mirabeau, *Mary Summer*	2	8
Le Rendégat, Roman Contemporain, *Jules Claretie*	2	10
Raymonde, *André Theuriet*	2	8
Le Chateau de Barbe-Bleue, *M. de Lescure*	2	4
Le Coffret de Salomé, *Gustave Toudouze*	2	4
Le Talisman de Marguerite, *Alfred Séguin*	2	4
Les Filles de Bohéme, *Henri de Lacretelle*	2	4
Contes Tristes, *Louis Haumont*	2	4
Mdelle. Cachemire, *Jules Claretie*	1	0
Les Amoureuses de Paris, *Richebourg et De Lyden*. 2 vols.	2	0
L'Article 47, *Adolphe Belot*	2	4
Le Parricide, *Belot et Dantin*	2	4
Dacolard et Lavin, *Belot et Dantin*	2	4
Mademoiselle Croquemitaine, *H. de Kock*	2	0
Le Chevau du Diable, *Edouard Cadol*	2	4
Les Vacances d'un Professeur, *A. de Bréhat*	2	8
La Chasse aux Fantomes, *Armand Lapointe*	2	4
Le Roi du Mal *Jules Lermina*	2	4
Maxime, *Louis Ulbach*	2	8
L'Heritage de la Folie, *Armand Durantin*	2	0
Eugénie Lamour, *Marius Roux*	2	4
Le Combat de la Fabrique Bérgonnier, *F. Fabre*	2	4
Le Drame de la Rue du Temple, *C. Guérault*	2	4
Le Secret des Catacombes, *H. Mettais*	2	4
Chasteté, Etude de Femme, *Georges Duval*	2	4
Contes Pour les Grandes Personnes, *E. D'Hervilly*	2	4
Son Excellence Eugéne Rougon *Emile Zola*	2	8
La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret, *Emile Zola*	2	8
La Conquête de Plassans, *Emile Zola*	2	8
La Curée, *Emile Zola*	2	8

THACKER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED for the 22nd Regiment By. N. I., now at Baroda, a BAND MASTER. Apply, stating terms, to the BAND SECRETARY. Unexceptionable qualifications will be required.

WANTED, a NATIVE ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN for a period of six months or longer. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem.

Applications will be received up to 15th August, and should be accompanied by specimens of drawings addressed to Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Col., R. E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Poona, 31st July 1877.

NOTICE.—MR. C. S. LYON is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. —CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE Undersigned can now supply COOPER in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 3-8 per doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Byculla, recently in the occupation of the late Captain Henry. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN RUPEES per Share (FOUR PER CENT.) will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1877.

NOTICE—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st inst., PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 97th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,000, being the 97th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,000.

J. B. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores including Anvil's, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW.
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

THE EVERY-DAY HORSE BOOK
WILL BE READY, AUGUST 13TH.
Illustrated, Crown 8vo., Rs. 5-4.

VETERINARY NOTES
FOR
HORSE OWNERS;
BY
CAPTAIN M. H. HAYES,
Author of "Guide to Training and Horse Management in India."

CONTENTS :

Sprains. Skin Diseases. Diseases and Injuries of the Feet. Diseases of Bone. Wounds. Synovial Enlargements. Serous Abscesses. Diseases of the Eye. Diseases of the Organs of Breathing. Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines. Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Constitutional Diseases. Diseases of the Liver. Nervous Diseases.

ORDERS CAN BE REGISTERED.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).

To be Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

Share Capital £100,000.

In 10,000 Shares of £10 each (with power to increase).

10s. on application.
10s. on allotment.

And the balance from time to time as required.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Bill, Esquire, Merchant, Madras.
William Gordon, Esquire, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Madras.
R. G. Lowndes, Esquire, Manufacturer, Folkshaws.
James Robertson, Esquire, Newhall Factory Glasgow.
Joseph Tornbull. Esquire Manufacturing Chemist, Glasgow.
R. T. Tanner, Esquire, Solicitor, Madras.
J. Brooks Wright, Esquire, Merchant, Glasgow.

Bankers in Glasgow.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

In Madras.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Solicitors in Glasgow.
Messrs. MONCRIEFF, PATERSON FORBES and BARR.

In Madras.
Messrs. TASKER AND WILSON.

Brokers.
Messrs. AULD AND GUILD, 65, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Managing Agents in Madras.
Messrs. WILSON & Co.

Agents in Glasgow.
Messrs. CLARK, WILSON & Co., 68, Buchanan Street.

£70,000 of the Capital are reserved for allotment in Glasgow, of which the greater part has been privately subscribed. £30,000 is reserved for allotment in India and is now offered to the public. Prospectuses and Forms of application for Shares can be obtained from the Undersigned.

WILSON & Co.

Madras, 27th July 1877.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,871,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SODAWATER and BOTTLING MACHINE. Particulars, post paid, to "A. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, BOARD and ROOMS by a Gentleman in or near the Fort. References given and required. Apply "X." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RUSSIA and Turkey: Finest Italian Vermouth offered at Rs. 16 per doz. Impl. Qts. Cash, to close consignment. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Lady's Arab Riding Horse, 7 years old, with Saddle and Bridle complete. Rs. 550 Apply to J. GRIFFITHS, School of Art.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "B." *Bombay Gazette*.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4	4
Do. Double do. ..... „	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12	0
Treble do. ..... „	11	0
Double do. ..... „	10	0
Single do. ..... „	8	8
Double Whalebone ..... „	10	8
Single Do. ..... „	9	8
Match, best selected ..... „	7	8
Do. do. for presentation ..... „	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... each	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs.	72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. ..... Rs.	3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3	8
Fives Bats ..... each	1	8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses ..... Rs.	5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs.	40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs.	4 0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs.	2-4 to	4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins. per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1	0
Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.		

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.
(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts. ..... per doz.	5	8	5	12	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts. ..... per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts. ..... per doz.	5	12	6	0
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts. ..... per doz.	3	12	4	0

} Duties included.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st AUGUST 1877.

YESTERDAY'S closing telegrams still quote Consols at 94¼ and French Rentes at 107¼, but we have yet to see the effect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement in the House of Commons last night. In business circles here different interpretations have been given to it, and it is impossible to say how it may be viewed on the London Stock Exchange, which, latterly however, has been by no means a reliable guide as to the current course of events.

Reuter calls Seeds steady, but his arrival quotations show a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed, and 6d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed. He confirms the private advices we published yesterday respecting Wheat, prices of which he reports declining owing to finer weather, although arrival prices are given the same as on the previous day. From Liverpool, however, we hear of a further decline of 2d. per cental in Bombay Wheat.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were flat at unaltered prices, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, the sales being only estimated at 5,000 bales.

Spot quotations, according to Reuter, show a decline of 1 16d. per lb. all round, Mid Orleans being now at 6½d. and Fair Dhollera at 5½d. per lb.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands comes at 12 cents., a decline of ⅛, but October shipment remains at 11 7-16 cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts	500	700	400
Four days' do	1,300	2,100	1,200
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,936,300	4,089,500	3,454,700

In the Mincing Lane Markets there is no change to record.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 54½d. as against 54¼ to 54½ per oz. on the previous day, and the quotation, from what we can learn, is borne out by private advices.

At the weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very quiet, no transactions of any moment being reported. Rates are unchanged in every respect, but the feeling is the reverse of strong; and should Council drafts have been allotted in London to-day at not over 1s. 8⅛d. per rupee, as the general expectation seems to be, the probability is we shall see a continuance of the decline to-morrow. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is really no move ment to notice. As before business is confined to small purchases by investors at as usual ¼ to ⅜ over values for large amounts, which we continue to quote as follows :— Fours, Rs. 96 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET like most others is particularly dull and the transactions which take place from day to day are quite of a casual character. Banks and Press shares are unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement quoted is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady though quiet. Bombay Hemp and Jute are Rs. 5 higher, Hindustan Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON is dull and nominally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, although in the present absence of business it is difficult to give exact quotations. Export buyers are quite out of the market for the time being, and the only transaction for local consumption is 100 candies half pressed Veerumgaum at Rs. 192 per candy. Crop accounts on the whole are favourable, and seasonable weather henceforward would give a fair average yield in most districts.

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet but unaltered, supplies being still on a most limited scale.

FREIGHTS are, if possible, more depressed than ever. By steamer for Liverpool some small lots have been engaged at £1-15, but the current quotation cannot be given over £1-12-6 to £1-13-9 per ton. We are still without any sailing ship on the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS remain stagnant in the extreme. No business from first hands is reported and prices are nominally unchanged.

COALS are quiet at quite nominal rates, both buyers and sellers to arrive being apparently indifferent to business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divt. declr.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715‡
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	710
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	..	1,025
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	p.a*	1,210
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125	p.a.	2,490
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	..	82
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	..	40	p.a.	1,675
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,165
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10	p.a*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.a*	920
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	..	700
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	50	p.a*	1,165
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.a*	1,370
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,295
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,125
Hydraad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..	990
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55	p.a*	1,075
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,300
K. Munonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.a*	1,000
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil		1,075
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,400
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	..	..	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	800	1,250	all	..	..	420
Manockjee Petit's....	2,500	1,000	all	100	p.a*	1,400
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70	p.a*	1,400
Muscajee S. and W.	2,000	5,000	..	..	..	320
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	..	1,020
Nerial S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,500	all	..	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co....	500	400	all	..	..	395
Oriental S. and W. Co..	1,000	625	all	50	p.a*	815
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	..	1,260
Rassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	..	950
Solondersa Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50	p.a.	1,030
Do do. 3 Share.	800	1,000	250	125	p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	..	1,015
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	990
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	600
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.a.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150	do	935
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.a*	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,250	2,200	32	p.a.	625
Bellasy	175	1,000	all	60		670
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40	p.a.	450
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	1,250	all	42	do	975
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10	do	85
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	800	1,850	all	170	do	460
Dholiera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15	do	250
East India Press Co....	852	1,000	all	100	do	960
Ice Press Co.....	50	8,250	8,250	50	do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40	do	305 xd
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	300
Mahsudi Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25	do	360
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250	do	455
Rassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	do	390
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½	do	475
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165	do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75	p.a.	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 2 18 2	0	5	p. c. 37 xd.
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20 13 0	18	6	do. 26
Ditto	..	£20	6	5 7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	2	1 3 1	do. 82
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1	0 0	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19	6 5 15	do. 240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20	24 p.s	1,930
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	650
Canning and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	35	p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	7½
Mechanics' Bldg Co....	1,000	500	all	5	p. a.	500
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	all	11	p. ct	495
Vingne Patent Slip Co..	3,00.	250	all	6	p.	300

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 28th July, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	36,584	0	0
Merchandize	43,139	0	0
Other Receipts	300	0	0
Telegraph.....	698	0	0
Total Rs.....	80,721	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1876. Open 420½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,925	0	0
Merchandize	15,339	0	0
Other Receipts	334	0	0
Telegraph	373	0	0
Total Rs.....	46,968	0	0
Increase Rs.	33,753	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ARDWAR, 857 tons, Captain W. Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Clyde (May 1st) with a cargo of 1,212 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. MAIDA, 1,268 tons, Captain John Long, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and nine deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. E. R. B. Stephens, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's s. s. SATURNO, 1,380 tons, Captain A. Leva, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Trieste, (July 1st), via Port Said, Jeddah, Aden, and the Suez Canal, brought thirteen passengers, and the following cargo :—From Trieste.—360 packages paper, 19 packages glassware, 80 packages beer, 80 packages wine, and 25 packages arsenic. From Syria.—4 packages tobacco. From Constantinople.—2 packages glassware, and 1 case shoes. From Beyroot.—6 packages tobacco. From Jeddah.—109 packages specie, 4 packages honey, 1 case empty bottles, and 1 package gum. From Aden.—1,030 packages jowar, 100 bags bajree, and 300 bags grain.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Southampton via the Suez Canal brought the English mails and the following cargo :—1,004 packages piecegoods, 202 bales twist, 2 cases umbrellas, 450 packages wine and spirit, 252 packages paper, 9 cases cochineal, 74 packages oilmanstores, 800 packages steel, 263 packages beer, 410 cases copper, 185 cases brass, 50 cases metal, 28 cases candles, 65 packages provision, 7 cases boots, 55 kegs nails, 9 cases tin plates, 50 bottles quicksilver, 185 blocks asphalte, 8 cases saffron, 98 packages colour, 148 packages oil, 25 kegs red lead, 20 boxes copper coins, 1 box silver coins, 4 boxes specie, 394 boxes silver, 2 packages tamarind, 2 packages horseballs, 691 bags jowar, 75 bags bajree, and some other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Brankscme Hall (s).	Brand	Liverpool, July 5.
	Maida (s)	Lang	Calcutta, July 4.
	Ardwar	Duncan	Clyde, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Assiria (s)	Boselli.....	Genoa.
	Lucy A. Nickels.....	Nickols	Mocmain.
	Burmah (s)	Smith.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Saturno, for Trieste, &c.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.

27 Flamingo(s).....	Cosche	Madras, July 23.
Counsellor (s)	Tatton	Liverpool, June 23.
Loch Awe	Weir	Glasgow, May 7.
British General	Tolloch	Liverpool, M y 18.
28 Kate (s)	Woods	Madras, July 24.
Bellona (s)	Breen	Colombo, July 20.
Eldora o (s)	Kerr	London, June 28.
Chanda (s).....	Hutcheson	London, June 15.
Sussex	Stap	——, April 24.
Caltioch	Phillips	Liverpool, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.

27 St. Osyth (s)	.....	.....
City of Carthage(s)..	.....	.....
Star of Bengal	.....	.....
County of Forfar	.....	.....
Royal Alice	.....	.....
28 Simla	.....	.....
Blair Drummond ...	.....	.....
Sarah Bigsett	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Flamingo—Mr J Cerry, chief engineer of this Steamer died 4 hours after leaving Madras.
Per Loch Awe—Mrs Weir.
Per British General—Mr Tolloch.
Per Counsellor—Mr Fishbourne, Mr Achenwal.
Per Eldorado—Mrs G ldney senior, Mr Goldney, Mrs Goldney, Mr Bell and Mr Sen.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Loch Awe—Caitloch.
By Caitloch—Loch Awe off the Cape—Lord Strathnairn in Lat 29 S, Long 30 W.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.

29 Khandalla (s).....	.....	Bombay.
Nonpaul (s)	.....	Southampton.
30 Madura(s).....	.....	Rangoon.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

To Rangoon—Miss Bradley, Serjeant Major Horace Wilde, Col Thomas, Capt D D A Strak r, Comy of Ordnance, T C Sherwood, Sub-Inspr of Army Schools.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—50 boxes bar soap, Hajee Esmail Farul; 2 casks hardware and 35 kegs iron nails, Ruzubally Jewajee; 25 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Nellie Martin s—667 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.
Siam s—30 bundles copper bolts, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—2 boxes gold coins (Rs. 5450), Mahomed Saduck Nemsajee; 211 boxes bar silver (Rs. 500,000) the Chartered Bank of I A and China.
Cheops s—190 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons; 10 cases old tom and 6 cases whiskey, Sorabjee and Eduljee; 25 kegs red lead, Joseph Soares; 2 cases toys and 4 cases blacking, Sawyer and Co.
Marlborough—69 boxes window glass, Currimjee Tejbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Austria s—400 boxes brandy, 1 hogshead burgundy, 20 cases champagne and 15 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—72 cwts wheat, W Nicol and Co; 10 bales hides, Chand Mahomedaly and Co; 55 bales cotton, Urjoon Nurese; 41 bales wool, Vuluddass Soonderjee; 130 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vuseenjee; 141½ cwts coir yarn, Joonus Tyebjee.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—4 cases shawls, Hajee Abdulla Goolamhoosein.
British Princess—28 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed.

FOR CALAIS.

Europa—300 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—642¾ cwts rapeseed and 321¼ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Saturno s—200 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Atmosphere—144 bales cotton, Kroop and Co.
Commilla s—59 bales cotton, and Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—35 flasks quicksilver, Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 21 bales cotton and 56 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 60 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 27 chests opium, N J Abraham; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahamed.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Coka and others—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

Judges Summon referred from Chambers.

Act X of 1866—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another Liquidators—Tyabjee and S and Ardaseer and H.

LONG CAUSES.

129-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janardhan and Ghandchibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlagur Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chusunlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursinglall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H. and C.
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble John Marriott &c vs Shree Lallmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
15-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moocharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.
310-77—Hearn and C—Arthur George Latham and others vs Maneck Bhimjee and others.
306-76—Mr Fletcher—Hadhabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and others—Tyabjee and T.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thacker Damodhur M and others vs Thacker Purmanand Jeowandass—Macfarlane and G.
327-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo.—A. F. Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

NOTICE.

New Long Causes fixed for 3rd August 1877 will be called on upon the abovementioned day but only undefended suits will be proceeded with or Consent Decree taken. Defended suits will come on in their order after part heard suit No. 392 of 1877.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

425-77—Tyabjee and S—Gordhandass Pragjee and others vs Motibai—G & Judge.
435 77—Jefferson and Payne—Rajoo Babajee vs Yenooo Balloo.
437-77—Jefferson and Payne—Dhurrumsey Hunsraj and others vs R mbukus Byte.
436-77—Macfarlane and H—Sadoojee Wittojee Patel vs Phunjee Mowjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
In person—Sindee Kurremala Goolamally vs Memon Abdoolla Allarukia.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

292-77—Shamrao P—Soondrabai and others vs Anundrao Dinanath and another—Hearn and Cleveland and In person.
309-77—Hearn and C—A G Latham and others vs Ramdass Waejee and another.
8-77—In person—Thacker Jetha Bharmull vs Thacker Moorarjee O and others—Mr Chalk.
388-77—Jefferson and P—N Ardaseir Suntook vs P Hormusjee Suntook and another—Ardasir and H.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

558-76—Jefferson and P—Hajee Esmail Seeduck and others vs Shamjee Poonja and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

For In person motion under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.
In person—Bai Nathibai vs Toolseedass Dhunjee.

LONG CAUSES.

415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewalibai, widow vs Vullubhram Hemchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thanwallass.
341-77—N N Kothare—Nurrotumdass Vanessey vs Dadoo Meyabin &c—In person.
354-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bulwantrao Sadasewjee J vs Sudasram Sudasewjee J and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
556-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Alexander D and others vs The G I P Railway Co.
291-77—Muljee and Bomonjee—Kesserbai vs Vullub Rowjee and others—Balkrishna and B, N N Kothari, and In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Mignon, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.

Biddell, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, to England.
Duthey, Lieut, Madras R H A, on leave, to England.
Cassan, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

POONA, 31st August.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment, Major W S Seton, 6th Regt, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties.

Capt A H J Des Barres, R A is directed to proceed to Belgaum for duty.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence : Capt J Day, R A, and Lieut J A Dyer, 11th Hussars, to England, to appear before a Med Board.

Capt C D Baillie, to Bombay, to appear before Med Board preparatory to going to England.—Capt J P Worth, Wing Officer 27th N I extension of leave to 30th Nov, to study native languages.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 28.)

Capt J E Toller, R E, Exec Engr, is posted to the Meerut Ex c Div, Military Works, of which he received charge from Capt G T Maitland, R C, Exec Engr, on the 27th June.

Capt J H Crowdy, Exec Engr, Rawal Pindi is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Supdg Engr, Rawal Pindi Div, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut-Col D Limond.

Mr E O Falkiner, Exec Engr, Umballa Div, is granted three months' privilege leav from the 13th July.

Lieut W V Constable, Assist Engr, Western Rajputana State Railway, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Mr R Davis, Assist Engr, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr C W Hodson, Assist Engr, is granted three months' language and two months privilege leave.

Mr E C Hawkes, Assist Engr, is granted three months' language leave.

Mr D M rris, Assist Engr, is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st Aug 1877.

Mr D A Dunn, Assist Engr, is allowed three months' examination leave.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 26.)

Mr D H Hunter, Assistant District Superintendent of Police is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Amritsar district.

Mr G Mongomerie, Executive Engineer, Lahore and Peshawar Road, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr E DuCane Smithe, Assistant Engineer, is allowed three months' special leave to study native languages.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY. 31st July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·718
Temperature of the Air.....	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·9
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air.....	82
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of wind	WSW., W, WSW., SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	603
Fall of Rain	0·83
Total fall during month.....	10·75
,, year	46·12
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 1st..	0·01

CALENDAR, FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....	2nd, 3h. 12·0m. p. m.
New Moon.....	9th, 10h. 8·3m. a. m.
First Quarter.....	16th, 3h. 19·2m. a. m.
Full Moon	24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August.					
Th. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 4 10 m / 3 43 a	9 56 m / 10 29 a
Fri. 3	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 5 24 m / 4 22 a	10 58 m / 11 31 a
Sat. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	{ 6 55 m / 5 32 a	0 19 a / ...
Sun. 5	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 40	6 32	{ 8 15 m / 7 11 a	0 45 m / 1 55 a
Mon. 6	.....	5 40	6 31	{ 9 21 m / 8 28 a	2 1 m / 3 14 a
Tues. 7	.....	5 40	6 31	{ 10 14 m / 9 44 a	3 12 m / 4 12 a
Wed. 8	.....	5 41	6 30	{ 10 55 m / 10 43 a	4 7 m / 4 59 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers.10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

⁂ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

RAJKOT EXHIBITION.

THE proposed RAJKOT EXHIBITION will be OPENED on the 15th August 1877 and CLOSED by the end of that month. ADMISSION FREE.

UTTAMRAM NARBHERAM, } Secretaries.
BEZANJEE MERWANJEE, }

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Bagdham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WADIA—DADY—July 31st, Pestonjee Ardaseer Wadia, to Sireenbai, daughter of Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Dady.

DEATH.

CLARK—August 1st, at Bombay, of inflammation of the brain, Kenneth Basil Alfred, the infant son of Capt. A. C. Clark.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DANDO—July 26th, at Akyab, A. Cunningham Dando, Marine Superintendent British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld., aged 56 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1877

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has done his best to dispose finally of innumerable speculations as to the course the British Government is likely to adopt in regard to Eastern affairs by telling the House of Commons that no special vote of credit is required on account of the despatch of troops to the Mediterranean garrisons, and that therefore no communication of Ministerial intentions need be made to Parliament before the session comes to an end. But this announcement does not really show that England has made up her mind not to go to war. The Ministers themselves, apparently, have not settled what they mean to do next. They are pledged, and it is their full determination, to fight for Constantinople ; but, in their anxiety to maintain peace, they put off as long as they can the evil day when they must admit that Constantinople is actually endangered, and keep on hoping against hope that Russia will not have the hardihood to attack interests which have been distinctly declared to be "British interests." They make too little allowance for the intensity of the passions that the war has excited, and more particularly for the vehemence of popular feeling in Russia which will compel the Czar to let his troops go on till they have occupied the Turkish capital ; or else they distrust public feeling in England, which a great Minister could arouse with a few words only, but which will not respond to the timid and half-hearted advances of such cautious Ministers as Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote. As, therefore, they are in no present need of money, the revenue for the first quarter of the year being half a million in excess of the estimate, they seem to be inclined to trust to the chapter of accidents and to let the country drift into war as it did in 1854. They probably think that it will be time enough for them to call Parliament together again when war has become inevitable, and when the representatives of the nation will be unable to do more or less than simply vote the necessary supplies.

This dilatoriness must fill all patriotic minds with anguish, for the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians will give almost as terrible a shock to English prestige and power throughout Asia as if a Russian army had entered Cabul, and no one who regards the progress of the campaign in the Balkan peninsula with an impartial eye can help seeing that the Turks are overmatched and that the end is near at hand. We admit that the Turks are beginning, after inexplicable and fatal delays, to display a fighting strength which, if it had been exerted a month ago, would have perhaps prevented the Russians from ever making good their footing on Bulgarian soil. Under their new commanders they have vigorously attacked the Russians in front, to the south of the Balkans, and on either flank, at Plevna and Rustchuk. The extraordinary part of the business is that the Turks should have waited to make these attacks till the two divisions of the invading army were united and had not only settled down comfortably in Bulgaria but broken the barrier of the Balkans. We have heard it remarked that the Turks will make as successful a rally in Europe as they did in Armenia ; but the circumstances are quite different. In Asia the Russians had pushed forward their columns in various directions towards Erzeroum without gaining any substantial advantages, if we except the capture of Ardahan ; and all the strong defensive positions in the Armenian mountains remained in the hands of the Turks. Moreover, the columns operating along the Kars and Bayazid roads were weak in numbers for the task they had undertaken. But in Europe the Russians have an undoubted numerical superiority,—they have probably sent by this time 250,000 men across the Danube,—their forces are concentrated while those of the Turks are divided, for practically the invading army has thrust itself through the Turkish line, separating the army at Schumla from that at Widdin, and both of these from the troops operating in Roumania, and, finally, the most formidable of the physical obstacles to the march of the Russians on Constantinople have been already overcome. Certainly, the Russian plan of campaign is hazardous, for the advance into Roumelia while the Bulgarian fortresses are still untaken should present splendid opportunities to an enterprising enemy. But the Turkish general's report of the fighting at Plevna shows that the Russians have had time to collect enormous forces

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER IN KHELAT TERRITORY.

JACOBABAD, Aug 1.

Lieutenants Hewson and Kunhardt were inspecting the railway works on the evening of the 23th of July, when a number of Pathan [illegible] attacked them from behind. Hewson was killed immediately, and Kunhardt was wounded twice. The latter turned round, floored his assailant, and called for help. Captain Scott, who was dismissing a squad within 100 yards from the scene of the attack, seized a rifle, and bayoneted four men, three of whom are dead and one is dying. Sepoys coming up, a regular *melée* ensued, in which one sepoy was killed and three wounded, while several Pathans were wounded. Captain Scott received a cut right down through his helmet to the skin of his head.

The ringleaders were captured, and an inquiry under Captain Bruce is now proceeding.

Lieutenant Kunhardt is doing well. The citadel of Quetta has been occupied.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

STATEMENT BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said a special vote on account of the despatch of troops to the Mediterranean garrisons not being required it was needless to further explain the views and intentions of the Government before the prorogation of Parliament.

FIGHTING AT PLEVNA.

Osman Pasha telegraphs that during the whole of Monday last the force under his command fought the Russians to the number of 60,000 men, with cavalry and fifty guns, at Plevna. A renewal of the battle was expected on Tuesday.

THE IRISH FACTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 1, 11-30 A. M.

The obstruction on the part of the Irish faction in the Commons to the progress of business still continuing, and especially as regards the South African Bill, the Government has declared that it will not suspend the sitting of the House until the Bill has passed through Committee. The House sat all last night and is still sitting.

THE ALLEGED DEFEAT OF AHMED EYOUB PASHA.

The report, that the Grand Duke Alexander had defeated the force under Ahmed Eyoub Pasha near Rustchuk, which originally appeared in the *Times*, is wholly without foundation.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

The Russians are advancing from Ardahan and their advanced guard has arrived near Panack. The Russian centre in reconnoitring has had skirmishes with the vanguard of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's force.

AUSTRIA MOBILISING.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday it was resolved by the Austro Hungarian Government to mobilise four divisions of the Austrian Army.

RESIGNATION OF THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has resigned and Server Pasha been appointed his successor.

LONDON, July 31, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market closed with prices barely maintained.

Fair Dholleras	5¼.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3.
32 lbs. do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107½
Bar Silver	54½
Departure—Venetia.	

LINE REPORTS.—AUG. 1.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 1, 7·20 P.M.

Mail Steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 1.

(Madras Time.)

CHEMANORE. 5-28 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W., thr. W. 5 P.M. 76, max. 78, min. 74, bar. 29·89. Fall of rain 43 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. to W. E. S. 6. ther. 82, bar. 30·1. Fall of rain 1 inch 77 cents.

MANGALORE. 7-55 P.M.—Weather wet, wind N. E., N W., S. N. Fell of rain 38 cents.

TUTICORIN. 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., ther. 87, bar. 29-86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, ther. 86. Fell of rain 97 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...ls. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. on 6 months' sight	...ls. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...ls. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...ls 9¼d.	"

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter, dated Hinghunghat, 30th July :—"There has been a good fall of rain during the past week, and our prospects remain good. The last two days of fine weather have enabled weeding operations to be carried on satisfactorily, and all is proceeding well so far. The fall of rain during July registered here is 11·53 inches, and the districts got quite as much."

We regret to hear of much sickness among the troops at Belgaum, and that many horses of the Royal Artillery have strangely suffered from a prevailing epidemic, seven having died. The want of rain is in every way severely felt.

With a view to prepare a general gradation list of marine officers under the new scheme, the Government of India, in the Military Department, have requested all local Governments and Administrations to submit a statement showing the names of all marine officers serving under them and whether sailors, the period of their services, and the nature of their respective duties.

It is stated that Mr. J. B. Phear, late Puisne Justice of the High Court Bench Calcutta, has accepted the post of Chief Justice of Ceylon, where the salary is exactly half what it was in Calcutta for a Puisne, while living is as dear in the island as in the city of Palaces.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Neilgherry paper :—"Your readers will be sorry to hear of a serious accident that happened to Dr. C. A. Gordon, C. B., at Ootacamund. This gentleman was riding home, preparatory to starting to be present at the distribution of prizes at the Asylum, when his horse fell, and he was thrown heavily on to his left shoulder. The nature of the injury sustained is not yet known, as the part hurt is too tender to allow the doctors to handle it, to ascertain the full extent of the damage sustained."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* says, "I am in a position to state that the Yakoob Khan, reported as dead, is not the Ameer Sher Ali's son, who is in confinement at Cabul. Lately the guard over him has been doubled, and his confinement made most rigid. The party feeling in favour of the imprisoned son Yakoob Khan at Cabul is very strong, and Sher Ali dare not make away with him. Sher Ali has lately sworn upon the Koran, that as long as he lives he will never receive an English ambassador at his capital or in Affghanistan."

A BRAHMIN boy, of about 18 or 19 years of age, who was a student in the Wesleyan Mission School at Trivalore, having expressed a desire to embrace Christianity was lately brought to Negapatam, and placed under the protection of Mr. Thomas, the head master of the Wesleyan Mission School there. The parents of the boy and other Brahmins of the town, however, demanded his restitution, but he persistently refuses to leave the Mission roof. Great excitement prevails in the town in consequence. Police assistance has been sought by the principal of the school, who has been furnished with constables to prevent an affray. On Friday last upwards of 200 Wesleyan boys and some of the teachers left the school, and the attendance was about 60, the full strength being above 300. The parents of the boy have preferred a complaint against the Mission agents to the Joint Magistrate. The pleaders and several leading inhabitants of the town are assisting them, and a new school is to be started at once for the education of the Wesleyans under the auspices of one or two of the leading members of the bar.

At the present moment, says the *Ceylon Times*, when we have scarcely recovered from the shock of the news of steamer wrecks on a very dangerous coast, it may interest our readers to be told that such things are possible along shores much better known than Ras Hafoon, and in broad daylight too. Quite recently a steamer, in the habit of frequently entering our port, was within a hundred yards of the rocks off Negombo in open day time, and only escaped destruction by working the engines full power astern. How Negombo came to be mistaken for our port it is difficult to understand, but so it was, although one would have thought that the absence of the lighthouse, the shipping, the clock-tower, and other well-known landmarks should have proved sufficient indications of the whereabouts of the steamer.

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 23rd June contains a decree announcing the capture of Turfan, the last remaining stronghold of the Dungani Mahomedans, and the objective point toward which the efforts of Tso Tsung-tang's army have been directed since the capture of Urumtsi, in August last. Turfan appears to have been evacuated by its defenders on the approach of the Chinese forces, and they have probably retired to seek protection under the banner of the Khan of Kashgar, whose army is believed to be posted on his own frontier at no great distance from Turfan. The intelligence of the success now reported is stated to have been in the hands of the Imperial Government for several weeks, and the fact of its having been withheld so long from publication has given rise to curious surmises.

"You leave us," writes a valued correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* from India, "no incentive to work, except the bare sense of duty, an attribute more talked about than acted upon, and one which we Britishers in our amazing insolence think is peculiarly our own. Take the case of Wilkinson, of the 16th Lancers. He is one of the best commanders I know—good in the field, good in command of his regiment, full of energy, always with his regiment and promoting its good. As I heard the Riding-master of another regiment say—' The Colonel was the best commanding officer I have ever seen in my life. He was the best man all round in the regiment. Whether at drill, in the office, across country, at polo, or anything you put him at, no one could come near him, and the men would have gone to h—ll with him.' This was the opinion of an ex-private soldier who, having left the 16th, had nothing to gain by crying up his late commanding officer. Wilkinson was out the whole period of the service of the 16 h in India, and was repeatedly praised by Lord Napier. He is only just forty years of age, and he comes under the rule. To turn away such a man is a discredit. It is hardly a pleasant position for any servant to know that his master is simply keeping him on for his own convenience and with no thought as to what is due to him for past service. The Staff generally are not treated thus. Your *Gazette* just received out here announces that Captain Gilbard, of the 71st Highlanders, having completed six years in the post of Brigade-Major at Gibraltar, is re-appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier, making a total of eleven years at one station. In India, Lumsdens, Roberts, Goughs, Chamberlains, &c., monopolize the appointments for years. The Chief Inspector of Musketry (Gordon) is in his third period of five years in his appointment. If these men, who have worked according to their lights, be given term after term of service, why should officers commanding regiments be debarred from the same privilege?"

THE following advertisement has appeared in the *Morning Post* :—"Lady Cardigan is not liable and will refuse to pay any debts already incurred or that may hereafter be contracted by her husband, the Count de Lancastre."

SEVERAL London correspondents hint mysteriously that in August or September a magazine article or pamphlet will appear, advocating a resuscitation, on a new basis, of the Whig party, by a young politician of great ability and energy, who is also the author of the 'Cheveley Novels.' It is sincerely to be hoped that such good news will prove to be true.

WE are glad to learn (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) that the efforts and representations of the officers of the twelve new Line regiments to have their case considered and provided for in the forthcoming scheme for promotion and retirement are likely to have some good effect. The War Office authorities, in consequence of the representations that reached them from various quarters, have applied to the India Office for a special report of the case of these regiments, in order to ascertain their actual position and the promises and guarantees that have been made to the officers at the time of their transfer. The latter have, during the last few weeks, received many promises of support, should it be necessary to bring the matter before the House. There is no doubt a strong feeling in Parliament that the forthcoming scheme should be a final measure, which it will scarcely be if the War Office misses the present opportunity of doing away with the exceptional and anomalous position of these new regiments.

A TELEGRAM to the *Morning Post* from Constantinople says that before retiring from the complete investment of Kars, the Russians, accusing the inhabitants of two neighbouring villages of treachery, seized forty-two of their women, stripped them naked, and flogged them nearly to death with the knout. A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the *Golos* furiously attacks Lord Derby for authorizing the British Consuls on the Danube to collect proofs of Russian cruelties.

A MILITARY correspondent of the *Times* with the Russian Army of the Danube contradicts the popular notion as to the inferiority of the Russian to the Turkish rank and file. "Close beside us," he writes, "here on a large plain outside Simnitcha are Infantry regiments waiting for the bridge to be finished. They, too, are strong men, averaging certainly higher, both in dimensions and condition, than any army I have seen, except certain of the German army corps. They are stout, and most distinctly well-fed. If they do not carry much superfluous flesh it is on account of the tremendous exercise they take. Pray let there be no mistake in England as to the condition and power of these Russian soldiers. Men who can carry 70lb., besides their rifles, make long marches, and drill steadily both at the ordinary march and the double, yet leave few men in hospital, are not troops to be despised. They met the Turks hand to hand and foot to foot with the bayonet the other day, and effected their landing in face of superior numbers. The regular army is in the quietest I have ever seen, except that when marching the men continually sing, and their chaunts frequently include loud shouts at intervals. Money may and probably will be wanting to carry the war through more than a few months, especially if any other Power should intervene, but men will never be wanting to the Russian Army, and the men are of excellent quality."

THE correspondent of the *Times* with the Montenegrin army speaks in the highest terms of Suleiman Pasha, now commanding in Roumelia. "Injustice," he says, "to an excellent officer, though engaged in a hostile cause, I must say that all military authorities here including the Prince and the Montenegrin chiefs, are very laudatory of Suleiman's strategy and management of his army in a movement which a prudent General would long hesitate to attempt, and in which, but for several blunders on the part of the Montenegrin commander, he would probably have lost his whole army. His reports, too, as far as I have seen them, are, for the first time in my knowledge of Turkish military reports, simple and truthful, and probably, except for natural reticence, were more correct than those of the Montegrin chief, so far as Kratas is concerned. The movement of Suleiman through Montenegro was a very slow and costly one, but his force and discipline made the way sure. He is reported by the prisoners to have had 48 battalions, but this is probably exaggerated; the real number is more likely what we heard at first, about 35, making an aggregate of 20,000, besides Irregulars, of whom there are not many. The progress made was about two miles a day, the battalions being constantly obliged to defend themselves from the assaults of the Montenegrins who watched every opportunity for getting an advantage over isolated detachments and cutting off stragglers. Ammunition became exhausted at one time, and the assailants were obliged to use their yataghans until the Prince had sent a new supply. The men went into action with only three days' supplies of food, and the fight lasted seven days, including that of the passage of Planinitza, when the affair really began. In the last four days they had, therefore, only whatthey could get from the wrecks of the Turkish train or pick up by the way, which was very little. The Turkish train followed a valley which, up in the mountains, runs nearly parallel with that of Bjelopar letje, debouching into that nearly opposite Danilograd, the army keeping to the heights on each side. One body, of several hundred Turks, took a ravine, which they supposed led to the valley below, and were keenly pursued and shut in it. Finding that it opened in a cliff, they fell or scrambled, driven on by showers of stones from above, and when they went over were caught by the Montenegrins waiting for them below with the result that they were entirely destroyed."

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says that the proclamation of the Emperor of Russia to the Bulgarians produced almost as much excitement among the Viennese public as the mobilization reports of a fortnight ago. It was alleged that this proclamation had caused much displeasure in high Government circles there, and that questions and explanations on the subject had passed between Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is true, the correspondent says, that the manifesto has greatly increased the number of those who distrust the policy of Russia, but no official expression has been given to this feeling. Equally precipitate are the statements about an arrangement hostile to Russia between Austria-Hungary and England. "Such an arrangement would not be matured as the consequence of a proclamation, but would depend on the events of the war and the use which Russia might make of her successes. If in that event anything objectionable should happen, no long diplomatic preliminaries will be required for coming to an understanding between Vienna and London in regard to the adoption of a policy of 'parallel action' by the two Cabinets."

THE *Figaro* gives the following details of the present daily life of the Pope :—"In winter as in summer the Pope rises at six a. m. He then spends his time in prayer until eight a.m. when mass is celebrated in his private chapel. At nine o'clock he breakfasts, and afterwards opens his correspondence and transacts business with his secretary, Cardinal Simeoni. He then gives private receptions in his library until about half past twelve, when the semi-public audiences begin. At these deputations are received and addresses are read. These concluded, the Pope attended by those among the cardinals who are more intimate with him, walks in the galleries, or sometimes in the garden until half-past one, when he dismisses his suite, and attended by Monsignor Ricci, his major-domo, reads the office for the day. At two p. m. the Pope dines, afterwards taking a siesta for half an hour. The recital of the breviary occupies him until half-past four, when he visits the Holy Sacrament in his chapel, and afterwards walks again in the galleries, or, when the weather is hot, is carried into the garden. On returning he is again occupied reading his correspondence until sunset, when the private receptions recommence and are continued until nine o'clock. Afterwards a circle is formed by the inmates of the Vatican, and general conversation is carried on for a short time, when the Pope partakes of a frugal supper and retires to his chamber."

IT has been resolved to make some alterations in the "running deer" shooting at Wimbledon. Familiarity with this animal seems, however, rather to have bred contempt, and a change talked of is now promised. The patient beast who has faced the rifles of so many deadly shots is now to be pursued by the likeness of a tiger, as we are told, which is to bound along after its prey in the sinuous mode of progression presumably adopted by the royal original in the jungles of Bengal.

ABOUT a month ago Mr. Jamrach, of Ratcliff-highway, consigned a fine tiger to a dealer in Liverpool. The animal was dispatched in a "low-sided junction waggon" by train from Broad-street Station, and upon the arrival of the train at Rugby it was discovered that the tiger had contrived to make its escape from the train whilst in motion. Recourse was had immediately to the telegraph in search of information as to the whereabouts of the animal, and it was subsequently ascertained that the beast had been seen prowling about in the neighbourhood of Weedon, and had contrived to kill and partly devour a couple of sheep. Mr. Jamrach was communicated with, and he sent down a man by an early train with instructions to shoot the tiger. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Weedon had been thrown into a state of excitement by the intelligence that a tiger was at large in some fields about three miles distant. A party from the garrison proceeded, in company with the railway station master, to effect a capture. On nearing a place known as Buckby Bank the tigress was observed some distance off in a field, and several shots at long ranges were fired at her. These had the effect of driving the beast into a corner of the field, and on its putting its head through the hedge a shot was fired at it which inflicted a severe wound, and caused the brute to bound several feet into the air, and then it fell to the ground, where it began to growl furiously. The ammunition of the firing party, which, by-the-bye, was very limited, had now completely failed, when a person came out with a rifle, and several more shots were fired at the beast, one of which took effect in its throat. The carcase was then removed to Weedon station on the engine, and was subsequently sent to Euston.

THE WELD CASE.

WE have already, some weeks ago, published Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Weld Case, which was approved in Council by a majority of 7 to 5. We now give the following dissents :—

DISSENT BY MR. CASSELS.

24 April 1877.

I wish to place upon record my dissent from the despatch on this subject which, after much discussion, passed Council this day. It appears to me that the action of the Government of Madras in suspending Mr. Weld for two months, and in directing that the exercise of magisterial functions should be withheld from him, until powers should again be expressly conferred by order of Government, was not justified by the facts of the case; and that it is open to the charge of having been inspired by a wish to win popularity from the native population of the Presidency. I see reason to fear that the influence and authority of its own officers will be weakened by such action, and that the chasm which separates the European from the Native in India, will thereby be rendered even wider and deeper than it was before.

The Vice President of the Negapatam Municipality informed Mr. Weld that a burial had taken place in too close proximity to the tank from which the people of the town drew their drinking water. Mr. Weld visited the spot, and then consulted the surgeon in charge of the district as to the effect the decomposition of the body might be expected to have on the water, and the answer he received was that "organic and other decomposing matter must obtain entrance into the tank from the body." The distance of the grave from the tank is stated by Mr. Weld to be 36 feet. Mr. Weld, after receiving this confirmation of his fears, appealed to his superior officer the collector of the district, and he (Mr. Thomas) sanctioned his proposal that the body should be exhumed and removed to a greater distance from the tank. I fail to perceive how, with such advice and instructions before him, Mr. Weld could have done otherwise than insist upon the removal of the body.

It has been asserted that he acted harshly, and without due consideration for the feelings of the relations of the buried man. But I find no proof of this, and he affirms that the idea of wounding the feelings of the family never crossed his mind. The statements of Mr. Weld and of the relatives of the buried man are somewhat conflicting on several points of this part of the narrative, but I see no reason for disbelieving Mr. Weld and for placing reliance on the statement of the family. I cannot concur with those speakers in the discussion of to-day, who laid so much stress upon the necessity of respecting the feelings and religious customs of the people of India, and expressed alarm at the want of deference to those customs which they affirm to be manifested by English officers of the present time. If we ought to avoid all interference with the religious customs of the natives, how is it that we denounce, and to the best of our ability prevent, Suttee, which has been, but is no custom sanctioned by their religion? Where are we to draw the line between interference and non-interference? Mr. Weld had to think of the living as well as of the dead; the town was under his care; it had been, it is stated, a centre from which a wide-spread attack of cholera had sprung, and Government had repeatedly urged the municipal authorities to use their utmost endeavours to check the disease; I confess that in my opinion his conduct in the matter deserved commendation and not punishment. The introduction of sanitary reform has never been welcomed, nay, it has almost invariably been opposed by the natives of India, and it seems most undesirable to cast discouragement upon officers who, to the best of their ability, are striving to introduce reforms of this kind.

The Government of Madras state that abundant proof has been produced to show that the place where the body was interred was a customary place of burial; but I find no such proof in the papers that were attached to the despatch which passed Council this day; on the contrary, Mr. Weld asserts that there was no place to show that any burial had taken place in the locality for 30 years. The final question resolves itself into this: Are the religious prejudices of the natives to be respected at the expense of the life of the community? There can, I submit, be but one reply to this, and in accordance with it, Mr. Weld must be supported. It seems to me that it was absolutely necessary to remove the body, and by doing so to impress upon the people the pernicious nature of the practice of interring dead bodies within a few yards of a tank from which they were in the habit of drawing their drinking water. It may be added that the defilement of the tank was a penal offence.

It has been alleged that Mr. Weld gave additional offence by saying that, failing other arrangements, the body should be removed to Hathaway's Park; but it must be borne in mind that he was informed by Mr. Oliver, the Vice President of the Negapatam Municipality, that there was no other place to which he could have had the body removed.

I am, therefore, of opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Weld has been harshly treated, and that the action of the Government of Madras in superseding him from office is calculated to weaken everywhere the authority of their own officers and to arrest the progress of sanitary reform in India.
—I have, &c.,
ANDREW CASSELS.

DISSENT BY SIR H. S. MAINE.

From Despatch in Mr. W-ld's case, passed by Council on Tuesday, 24th April 1877.

Mr. Weld, an acting Joint Magistrate in Southern India, issued an order about a year ago by which he directed that a body which had been surreptitiously buried on the margin of a tank near Negapatam should be exhumed, adding a statement of the consequences which would follow if these directions were disobeyed. The order was made under section 519 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and there was nothing unusual in its form or *prima facie* in its substance; but, for making it, Mr. Weld has been severely rebuked by the Madras Government, and was suspended from all public employment for two months.

There is very heavy presumption against the justice of this censure and punishment. Negapatam is gloomily known to scientific medical authorities as a suspected cholera centre; that is, it is believed to be a place in which cholera is permanently present as an endemic, and from which it spreads from time to time, as an epidemic, over a great part of India, and possibly over a great part of the world. The tank in question is the principal, if not the only, source of drinking water to the population of Negapatam; and one fact among the very few established respecting the origin of cholera is, that it springs from the contamination of drinking water by decayed or degraded organic matter. Even, therefore, if we rate at the highest point of earnestness the desire of the dead man's relatives to bury him in this particular place, and even if we attach the utmost weight to their reluctance that the body should be removed, we seem at most to have a conflict between the interests of a large portion of mankind and the feelings of a single family of Hindoos, disposing of their dead in a manner never followed by the vast majority of their co-religionists.

An order for the exhumation of a dead body, so buried that it may define a source of drinking water near a seething pool of cholera, stands *prima facie* in need of no defence, and the functionary who issued it may well have been actuated by a sense of duty more than usually high, and by a care for the interests confided to him more than ordinarily far-reaching and far-sighted. Very extraordinary circumstances of precipitation, or of violence, or of coarseness, must be proved and appealed to if the condemnation of such an act is to be justified. But, on the evidence before us, Mr. Weld seems to have fenced round his proceedings with an abundance, which might even be called a superfluity, of precautions. Within a few days after his assumption of his public functions, he was informed of the surreptitious burial by one Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, the "sanitary authority" of Negapatam. He convinced himself by ocular inspection that there was danger of defilement to the water of the tank; but, not satisfied with his own conclusion, he consulted the member of the official Medical Service, who was the scientific expert of the district, and this gentleman confirmed his opinion. Still hesitating, he referred the case to the superior above him, and received from that authority, not merely an expression of agreement with his view, but a strong remonstrance for not having sooner discharged an obvious duty. At last he issued the order; and the relatives of the deceased, who had already been informed that there would be time to appeal to higher authority against its being made, were now allowed the interval which they themselves desired for carrying it into effect.

The charge against Mr. Weld rests wholly on his having mentioned in his order a contingency which might not necessarily occur, and which, in point of fact, did not occur. After directing the relatives to remove the body, and pointing out the penalty which the Indian Penal Code imposed on disobedience, Mr. Weld, following, I presume, the ordinary form of orders like his, stated what would have to be done if they neglected the neglect of the relatives, the duty of removing the body should ultimately fall on the magistrate himself. He said that it would be buried in Hathaway's Park, an extensive piece of waste ground belonging to the Government. Hathaway's Park was in one respect the least appropriate, in another the most appropriate, place for the burial of a Hindoo, since in one part of it the refuse of the town was deposited, while in another part Hindoos, who follow the all but universal usage of burning, were accustomed to burn their dead. By a highly artificial construction of the language of his order, Mr. Weld has been taken to mean that he would bury the exhumed body in the first-mentioned portion of the waste ground. But the whole tenor of his proceedings seems to me to entitle him, if his language is the least doubtful, to the exactly opposite interpretation.

I do not believe that Mr. Weld, by his proceedings, shocked or outraged the religious feelings of any person whatsoever. The persons who effected the burial showed by the secrecy of their acts, and by the false pretences employed to cover them, that they were perfectly prepared for the consequences which would follow detection; and I largely share the suspicion that, if the authors of the surreptitious interment had not been deprived of their offices under Government, we should never have heard of the case at all. If, however, it were necessary to enter upon the question, it would be easy to show that hardly any considerable sanitary improvement can be carried out in India without in some degree offending the religious prepossessions of a community for almost all of whose practices, good or bad, there is a supposed religious sanction.

27 April 1877. H. S. MAINE.

I concur in the above dissent.

7 May 1877. RICHARD STRACHEY.

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY.

A SOLDIER of the 2nd Queen's died of cholera on Tuesday at Poona. This is the eleventh death from cholera which has occurred among the soldiers of Ghorpoorie during the month of July.

IT is rumoured that H. E. the Governor has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall to determine in what way the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., shall be perpetuated.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY has addressed a letter to the vernacular papers in vindication of his character by reference to certain statements made in the *Rast Goftar* of last week. It was alleged in a covert language that Mr. Byramjee on the fourth day after the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, went in company of a gentleman to see a Government official holding a high position and rank, and requested him that in future all Government correspondence with the Parsees might be passed through him, to which he received a negative reply. It was further alleged that by this he begged that his name might be associated with that of Sir Jamsetjee if he was to be recognised as the medium by which Government were to communicate with the Parsees. To these allegations Mr. Byramjee has given an emphatic denial, and stated that such groundless rumours have been purposely and maliciously ventilated with the view of lowering him in the estimation of the public.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—We hear that Mr. Herbert Owen, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, has been transferred to Bombay. Mr. Owen was very popular with the subordinates of the Department, to whom he was kind and considerate at all times.

WE learn that many mango-trees blossomed lately in the province of Salsette (Goa), and that some produced mangoes large enough to be used as preserves. The phenomenon, it is said, is a rare one in that country, and it is attributed to the effects of scanty rainfall this season.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 28th July, was 49 feet; total rainfall up to date 29 inches 26 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 45 inches 53 cents.

LANOWLI.—Mr. Bailey, the reader in Lanowli Church, wishes to mention, with sincere thanks, the generosity of many kind friends who have lately contributed to the Church there an American organ, a font, a carpet for the Sacrarium, and several other pieces of furniture needed for the comfort or decoration of the building.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday, a wholesale shopkeeper, named Manockjee Byramjee, having his place of business at Matharpacoady, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Macartney, with illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The defendant admitting the offence, he was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 15. Defendant's wholesale license was also immediately cancelled.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—Yesterday, a Marwartee, named Mootee Satra, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with delivering to Girdhur Motee an altered Queen's coin, a quarter anna piece, quicksilvered to represent an eight anna piece of a different description from what it is, knowing that such an operation as that mentioned in section 241 of the Indian Penal Code had been performed on the said coin. His Worship, after taking the evidence for the prosecution and defence, came to the conclusion that knowledge of the coin having been altered not having been satisfactorily proved, the prisoner was given the benefit of the doubt and was accordingly discharged. Soon after the parties had left the Court, the defendant in the above case severely assaulted Girdhur Motee, one of the principal witnesses in the said case, consequently Motee Satra was again placed before his Worship charged with assault, and upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At the regular sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, before Mr. Justice Kemball, the following debtors received their discharge :—Sebastian Joseph De Souza and Francis Maraglia (De Souza and Co.); George Ranton; Jetta Runchord and Kalloo Runchord; Rumabai, widow, and her son Bhugwan Tookaram; Bandall Ludak; Gunnesh Waman Toolsee and Kashebai; Govind Succaram and two others; Ahmed Karim and another; Damodhur Adamjee; Succaram Kessoo, bundaree.

FATAL ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, on view of the body of Suffabeo. Deceased was a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years, who was knocked down on the Sunday previous by a runaway horse in harness, trailing a pair of carriage shafts behind it, and galloping along at a furious rate through Bora Bazaar Street towards the Elphinstone Circle. Deceased's right leg was broken above the ankle, from the effects of which she expired. The following verdict was returned—that her death was caused by injuries received by being knocked down by a runaway horse.

THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The Portuguese church at Dabool paid its last mournful respects on Tuesday morning by offering a high Requiem Mass, followed by a solemn *officium defunctorum* for the repose of the soul of the late Governor Tavares de Almeida, whose death has awakened a feeling of deep sorrow among the Portuguese subjects residing in Bombay. It is only a few months since the late Governor was received in the Dabool church with great demonstration on his return from the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and he was pleased to acknowledge the loyalty and affection of the Portuguese with many flattering expressions.

THE CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.—The following is the return of Christians who have died of cholera during the last five months, and have been buried in Sewree Cemetery :—

	Europeans. Male.	Female.	Natives
March	...	1	1
April	...	...	3
May 1—19	...	...	1
Week ending May 26	...	...	5
" " June 2	3	1	...
" " " 9	6	...	4
" " " 16	6*	...	12
" " " 23	4	...	1
" " " 30	1	1	1
July 1—27	2	...	3
	23	3	31

*Including one West-Indian.

GUILD OF THE HOLY STANDARD.—On Thursday, the 5th of July, a branch of the Guild of the Holy Standard was started at Hydrabad, Sind. At 7 a. m., Holy Communion was received by the members in St. Thomas's Church, after which they breakfasted together at the Chaplain's bungalow, and held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the year. The meeting concluded with the usual Guild prayers. There are at present 13 members, 12 of whom have joined the Guild within the last 4 months. We are happy to notice that the Guild of the Holy Standard is prospering at Poona, not only in there an increase in numbers, but a warmth, and a reality about the discussions and other proceedings, which contrast most favourably with what the meetings were last year when the Guild was first started. Mr. Stead is now giving some most interesting and useful lectures on the last part of the Catechism including the Sacraments. These with the discussions which follow may, we trust, with God's blessing, be the means of spreading among our fellow Guildsmen what is so much required in this Diocese, an intelligent knowledge of Church Principles and Doctrine.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

BOMBAY CHURCHMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—Two meetings in connection with this Society have been held, in the Cathedral School rooms, during the month of July. At the first, held on Tuesday the 3rd, the subject for discussion was "the principles of Temperance and Teetotalism compared." The attendance of members was small, but the discussion was kept up with much animation. Though the opinions of the speakers varied in detail considerably, the general feeling was that the teetotal pledge should not be indiscriminately administered. It was thought that the baptismal pledge ought to be sufficient to keep men sober and temperate; if it, accompanied as it is with a gift of the Spirit, fails to do this, the other will not avail much. That the use of all God's creatures is legitimate; that the man who is desirous of living a sober life but cannot do so, even by the greatest and most genuine efforts of his will, should be treated as one diseased, and that coercive measures might be taken; that nevertheless there are cases of drunkenness, where the habit has not grown to a disease, and possibly may be met by signing the pledge of total abstinence, and that each must settle for himself whether (for the sake of example,) it is proper for him to become a total abstainer; that with a view to meeting the obnoxious custom of nipping and treating it may often be well to be a member of Parliament, but it never can be allowable. The argument that alcoholic drinks are not necessary, and therefore ought never to be taken, was met by a *reductio ad absurdum.*—*Id.*

RAIN AT LAST.—The long expected rain has come to Poona at last. On Monday, about 1-30, we had a sharp shower which wetted the ground and refreshed the thirsty grass and trees, but it cleared off again, and the wind rose so high that it seemed as if we were going to be disappointed. At night we had continued rain—soft, gentle, and soaking, which has continued more or less up to this time.—*Deccan Herald*, July 31.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.—The rain has not continued at Hyderabad, and the people are in an evil case. They are allowed to carry about firearms, and many of them becoming desperate from starvation, use their weapons freely when they cannot get food in an honourable way.—*Id.*

OUR Satara correspondent writes on the 30th July:—We have had rain for two days and it seems likely to continue. We are all rejoicing in the great blessing. We had neither water in the wells nor in the nullahs. There was no springs—only the water that the drainage of the land has supplied. A great deal of grain passes along in carts to the places beyond Satara, and multitudes of carts are also pouring loads of grain into this place, yet prices are rising.—*Id.*

FAMINE PRICES.—Yesterday the bakers of Poona sent round a circular intimating that from the 1st August first sort bread would be sold by them at 6 loaves for a rupee, and fine flour at five pounds for a rupee. All other kinds of bread and biscuits are to be sold at corresponding prices. The worst of it is, that it is much more easy to get prices raised than to get them reduced again.—*Id.*

THE following are the rates at which grain is selling in seers per rupee in the Poona market :—Rice 9, Rajree 5½, Jowaree 6 to 7, Gram 6, Dal 5½, Ghee 1½, Oil 2½.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THE third annual general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., secretaries and treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, to receive and pass the accounts for the year ending 30th June 1877, to declare a dividend, to appoint a director and auditors, &c. Mr. M. Mowat was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, the Chairman addressed the shareholders present on the condition and prospects of the company, which were upon the whole satisfactory. The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, that the directors' report and statement of accounts to 30th June 1877 as submitted, be and are hereby approved of and adopted.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, that a dividend of ten rupees per share be declared payable on and after the 2nd inst.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Mowarbhoy Vizbhoocundas, that Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee be re-elected a director of the company.

The Chairman said Mr. Dwarkadas had been of great service to the company, and he thought the shareholders could not find a better man to take his place at the board.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Nurrotumdas Hurjeevandas, that Messrs. Samuel W. Read and Gungadas Keshordas, be re-appointed auditors and that their remuneration be Rs. 50 each.

Proposed by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. G. De Souza, that the sum of Rs. 2,500 be placed to the reserve fund in terms of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Broach Cotton Company held on 4th February 1873, and that Rs. 2,402-0-2 be applied in reduction of the cost of repairs during 1875-76 as recommended by the directors.

The Chairman said that was all the business. He was very glad to meet so many shareholders as were present at the meeting. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

POLICE TORTURE.

MYMENSINGH, July 23.

THE other day the brutal oppressions of certain police officers of the sub-division of Jamalpore formed the subject of a Sessions trial, and the facts brought to light were very bad. Certain protectors of our lives and liberties arrested certain innocent persons on suspicion of being concerned in a case

...sian forces. Tahir or Tahar (not the Deghar ...e maps) is in the main caravan road from ... through Delibaba to Bayazid, but the hills being very steep just there, the road branches off into three, one being practicable for carts all the year round; the south-ernmost one, the centre, being practicable for wheeled vehicles only in summer; while the third, or northern road, is only available for horse traffic. On the 14th, Mahomed Pasha having advanced from Delibaba with ten battalions, seven mountain and one field battery—he had most unaccountably left one field battery and two battalions at Talkhojet—was informed by his outposts that the Russians were in force at Zsidikhan. He accordingly sent forward three battalions, with two mountain and two field guns, along each of the roads to the west immediately above Zsidikhan, and stayed at the village with one battalion, contenting himself with the stories of the Kurdish spies as to the Russian position and strength, never dreaming of proceeding to the front to verify their reports himself. In the evening more Kurds came in, saying that they had had an engagement with the Russian Cavalry outposts, whom they had driven in, killing 40. This report also was believed, and Mahomed Pasha avowed his determination of attacking in the morning. However, late at night fearing a sudden surprise, he withdrew his men from the advanced ridge, which commanded everything within range, and, hearing that the Russians were advancing on the southern road, massed his troops on the westernmost and lowest of the three spurs south of Tahir. At dawn the Russian horse had appeared on the late Turkish ground, by 9 a.m. a field battery was in support, and by noon a mixed force, with two field and one mountain battery, had intrenched themselves on the ridge unnoticed in any way. The road once secured, their work was easy. In the evening we could distinguish four regiments of Cavalry, seven battalions, besides Artillery, within three miles of us; and, in spite of the evidence of his own eyes, the Turkish Commander assured me that he knew positively they had only five field guns. He, however, told me he had ordered up the battery from Talkhojeh, which should, according to the original instructions, have moved with him.

At 5 a.m. on the 16th the Russians advanced to the assault. At 9-15 they had, owing to their overwhelming force of artillery, driven the Turkish guns out of action, and by noon were in possession of the ridge held by the Ottoman troops and of every position, following up the infantry, who were out of ammunition, they drove them through the pass to Delibabs, capturing about 1,000 prisoners, while a second body of cavalry, with horse artillery, moved rapidly by another road to Dodi, and appearing on the hill above Tsikhojeh on the morning of the 17th, very effectually prevented all communication between Mukhtar Pasha and the remnants of the right wing, and, as I hear, easily captured the battalion and battery encamped on the Talkhojeh stream. The whole arrangements of the Turkish army are faulty in the extreme. On the 15th of June there was but one ration of bread served out to every four men. Wood to cook with or meat to eat there was none, and the country is not only fertile, but the surrounding hills were covered with flocks and herds grazing; money, and common sense, and energy only were wanting, and these three commodities Turkish officials do not indulge in.

Doctors and hospital arrangements there were none—absolutely none. I saw wounded officers being carried to the rear, thrown bodily across baggage mules, and thus being driven, wounds undressed, across stony, mountainous roads to a place of safety—not to field hospitals, for the nearest was 46 miles off, and such a thing as a regimental hospital did not exist. Far different were the Russian arrangements, for in rear of the skirmishers were litters with swings to protect wounded men from the sun, and the men, instead of presenting the wretched, forlorn, miserable appearance of the Turkish troops, were really dressed, and all provided with white cap-covers, which they wisely discarded during action. The regimental commanders showed as much carelessness as their superiors; no precautions were taken to fill up men's pouches prior to the fight, or, indeed, to keep the 32 ponies carrying spare ammunition within easy distance. Considering the nature of the ground, it would not have been difficult to have kept them under cover behind some friendly ridge. One corps, the Abassia battalion, went into action with one full packet of ten, and a few rounds per man. It seemed optional whether shelter trenches were thrown up in front of regiments or not; and although the position must have been laid out, the troops posted in the very spots they occupied on the day of the engagement, very few commanders took the trouble to entrench their men, and then a little earth scratched up or a few stones piled in front of a man were considered sufficient. The Russians, on the contrary, on reaching the eastern ridge, which they did in very small numbers on the morning of the 15th, immediately deployed a regiment of cavalry; and thus screened from view threw up what appeared from the distance to be very formidable works. The training, too, of the Turks was such that they would never have been suffered to contend with a disciplined foe. Men ignorant of the rudiments of drill, and perfectly innocent as to the meaning and use of sights on their rifles, were to be seen standing upright on a sky line, or collected in groups drawing down artillery fire, and discharging their weapons wildly in the air; some truly taking aim, but many more merely letting off their pieces at an angle of 45 deg. when the enemy was full 2,000 yards away. The Turkish Cavalry, too, were not worthy of the name. A body of some 500 Circassians, armed with Winchester 16-shot repeating carbines, behaved with some gallantry. Indeed there were many cases of individual heroism; but, undrilled and undisciplined, they had no chance of standing against the highly-trained Russian horse, whose movements over the broken and mountainous ground, over country where our horsemen would never dream of working, were at all in the extreme. I shall never forget the sight I witnessed as four very strong regiments moved down the mountain in column of troops to support the flank and the way they operated on the Turkish Infantry after their steep descent and hard gallop up a stony ravine was a beautiful and yet a terrible sight. The Kurdish Cavalry, some 300 in number, who were supposed to face the well-trained Russian troops, was a mere bundle of fantastically dressed and ridiculously and badly armed rabbish. On the evening of the 15th of May they amused themselves by dashing about the plain, shaking their spears, gnashing their teeth, and hurling curses of defiance at their Christian foe and chanting pæans of the victory that was to be. On the morrow they contented themselves—the few that remained, for early in the day their numbers diminished woefully—with keeping well behind a ridge, ever and anon firing a flint pistol into the air to the extreme danger of their braver Circassian comrades, who were in front of the line. Cowardice requires to be pointed out. All through the Winter and Spring numerous guns were despatched from Constantinople to Trebizond, with which to arm Erzeroum. On the 3d of May there were 86 of these lying on the beach, just as they were disembarked. On the 24th of May fifty pieces—thanks to the untiring energy of that indefatigable officer Lieutenant-General Djameel Pasha—had reached Baibeort, 66 miles from this, and to-day, 28 days after—thanks to the apathy, listlessness, and criminal neglect of the Erzeroum officials—they are still lying at Baibeort, and the earthworks on the Davi Boyun are yet unarmed.

As a set-off to the conduct of these in authority it is more than a pleasure to bring to notice the great gallantry of the rank and file of the Turkish Army. Untrained men, ignorant of the use of their weapons, and for the most part agriculturists, fresh from the plough, they were yet massed to the hard school of war. Cold and hunger, badly armed and badly shod, uncared for and unnoticed, they stood their ground right nobly under a murderous fire from the 16 16-pounder Russian guns playing on their front under a hailstorm of rifle bullets from the battalions that had turned their flank, and it was not until their ammunition had failed and the Cossacks were riding them down that they turned and broke. A squad of the Erzingan battalion went quietly forward and dragged the field guns out of action when already the troops from the Russian battery burst among them, doing terrible damage, and yet these untrained raw Militia never hesitated a moment, but performed their task in a manner that Her Majesty's Guards could not have surpassed. The rank and file of the Turkish Army are men of whom any nation might be proud. The real Turkish loss we never shall know. The nearest computation to the truth, I opine, is that which can be given by the only two Englishmen on the ground, and that is that not a single gun has been saved, and that a battalion preserving its formation reached Delibaba. About 800 fugitives of the various corps arrived at Kupri-keui. Many of these, however, left before the action was in full swing; the Circassians and Kurds, finding the day going against them and assuming that the battle was lost, left at about 10 a.m., retired, suiting their own convenience, at about 10 a.m.

On the morning of the 17th, while preparing a sketch of the previous day's operations, I heard heavy firing in the direction of Delibaba; and informing Sir Arnold Kemball, we passed our glasses over the hills and there saw a strong body of Russian horse, foot, and guns moving due east towards Kupri-keui, at a distance of three miles. There was no time to lose if we wished to escape being cut off. So, quickly packing our small kit, we pushed on towards Erzeroum, and reached this early the next morning, having had no sleep except what we could snatch in our cloaks for four nights. On the road we met five more battalions, 800 horses, and one horse battery, moving out to Delibabs. But if these were already moving, they were not ready a month ago, and why they should not have reached Mahomed Pasha on the 14th, and enabled him to fight with some chance of success, is to me a hopeless mystery. As it is now, at Olti, Rashid Pasha has 15 battalions, with six mountain guns. At Zewin, Mukhtar has 15 battalions, with two field and one mountain battery. At Khorasan are two battalions; at Delibabs, the remnants of the right wing; and at Talkhojeh, completely separating this wing from the main army is the Russian left wing under Derzo Kassof. At Kupri-keui, unable to advance, are three of the five battalions we met on the road with one battery; and opposed to them is the Cavalry Brigade of the Russian left wing. Seven regiments, with four troops of Horse Artillery, are at Khoordjooh, mid-way between Kupri-keui and Hasan Kale, completely cutting them off, and at the same time opposing a very formidable obstacle to Mukhtar's retreat.

ENGAGEMENT WITH A PERUVIAN IRONCLAD.

The following interesting letter, written on board H.M.S. Shah, has been placed by the friends of the writer at the disposal of the *Daily News*:—

On our arrival at Callao on May the 7th we found Peru about to enter on another revolution. The evening before (May the 6th), the partisans of Nicolas de Pierola, the revolutionary candidate (undergoing banishment in Chili), seized the turret ironclad Huascar—the most powerful vessel of the Peruvian navy—and put to sea without any resistance from the Peruvian fleet at anchor in Callao harbour. Half an hour after the seizure all manner of wild plans were projected, but no action taken, and the Huascar steamed quietly southward to embark Pierola at a Bolivian or Chilian port. The usual revolutionary manifesto against the present Government was issued; but, awaiting the arrival of their chief, no decisive steps were taken by the revolutionists on shore. The Government, after a delay of six days, despatched the Peruvian fleet and three regiments to protect their southern ports. Rear-Admiral de Horsey, the British Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, having used every endeavour to maintain a neutral position, was at last forced to protest against the Huascar's depredations on English property—two of the Pacific Steam Navigation steamers were intercepted, fired at, passengers forcibly taken out of them, and coals taken out of an English vessel by force. The Peruvian Government at once declared itself not responsible for any acts committed by the Huascar. Admiral de Horsey was in consequence obliged to take the matter into his own hands, and accordingly with her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, the Shah sailed for the south on May the 13th; her Majesty's ship Amethyst at the same time being ordered up from Chili. At Iquique we received news of Pierola having embarked on board the Huascar at Cobija, in Bolivia. Information received led us to believe he would try to effect a landing at Ylo, or else at Quilca, to the north of Islay, where his chief supporters were understood to be awaiting him. We therefore steamed up the coast, in company with the Amethyst, calling in at the various ports for news. On the 29th May when off Islay, the Amethyst brought us intelligence of the Huascar having on the day previous bombarded Pisagua, a small town to the north of Iquique, and when last seen she was standing to the north. The Peruvian squadron, consisting of the broadside ironclad Independencia, the corvette Union, and gun vessel Pilcomayo (the two latter very fast steamers), proceeded at once to Pisagua on hearing of the bombardment, and engaged the rebel ironclad for an hour and a half without any damage being done, with the exception of a shot through the Independencia's funnel, when one of the Huascar's guns getting disabled by a shell jamming in the muzzle, she hauled out of action intact, and proceeded to the northward. If his accident had not occurred there appears little doubt that the Huascar would have effectually disabled the Peruvian squadron.

The above intelligence caused us to steam full speed southward. When off Ylo, at about one p.m., we sighted a steamer, which, a quarter of an hour later, we recognised as the pirate Huascar, cleared and ready for action, bearing the Peruvian flag at main and peak. On seeing us she immediately altered course and stood in towards shore. We likewise altered course so as to intercept her, at the same time firing a gun to bring her to. Lieutenant Rainier was sent on board to demand her surrender to the British flag, stating that if complied with both individuals and private property would be respected and landed at any convenient port; that the Admiral acted entirely in behalf of British interests, repudiating any complicity or party feeling with the Peruvian Government. The demand being refused by Pierola, he politely requested that the Admiral would not take advantage of Huascar's position, he having at once neared and stopped to communicate; stating that then the English Admiral must do his worst, he being determined to resist the demand. After hoisting our boat up, Admiral de Horsey gave Pierola five minutes to consider and haul down his flag. At the expiration of this time a blank charge was fired, then a shotted gun across her bows. The flag remaining up, we commenced the action at six minutes past 3; the Huascar replying with shell from her turret guns and immediately steamed full speed towards the town of Ylo, and continued manœuvring backwards and forwards in front of the town, frequently causing us to cease firing to avoid destroying property, and also evidently with the intention of drawing us after her, her draught of water being only 14 feet and that of the Shah 27 feet; in addition, the navigation was rendered highly dangerous owing to rocks and shoals at the entrance of the bay; our range was in consequence principally from 1,500 to 2,500 yards; at this distance our two 9-inch guns being able to penetrate her turret, and our broadside 7-inch guns her hull at the extremities; our 64-lb shell guns and those of the Amethyst being only available for clearing the upper deck, destroying boats and upper works, which they did most effectually. At these long ranges our shot that did not strike, fell close alongside, ricochetting over the water, the trajectory being so high. Owing to the size and weight of the Shah, and the confined space to manœuvre in, we were unable to benefit by steaming up to an effective range of 1,000 or 1,200 yards, and stopping to deliver a steady fire, the greatest rapidity of the enemy's movements rendering such action dangerous, and the risk of being rammed, before we could "gather way" again, too great. At about 5 p.m., the Huascar being clear of the shoals, we seized the opportunity to close; the enemy likewise closed with evident signs of ramming, firing shell from her 40-pounder. Our Gatling gun then commenced firing from the foretop, causing their upper-deck quarters to desert their guns. Our port-guns immediately commenced "independent firing." A Whitehead torpedo was fired at moment of passing, but the Huascar at that instant altered her course, turning stern on. The torpedo failed to reach her, the Huascar going certainly 11 knots, and the torpedo having only a speed of nine knots could not overtake the vessel; the torpedo's track was observed going direct for about half the distance towards her. The Huascar then steamed full speed close in under the town, and darkness coming on we at 5-45 p.m. ceased firing and steamed out of range. Neither the Shah nor Amethyst were hulled during the action, though the shooting from the Huascar was good and well directed, almost all the shot striking the water close alongside and ricochetting over the ship, doing minor damages to ropes, &c. The greatest disadvantage we laboured under was, that owing to the Huascar having the inshore position we were but seldom able to ascertain her proper distance. At 9 p.m. the steam pinnaces with outriggers for torpedo, and whaler with Whitehead, in charge of Lieut. Lindsay, were sent in Ylo Bay to attempt the destruction of the pirate ironclad. On arriving off the town they, however, discovered that the Huascar had slipped away under cover of the high land, the night being extremely dark, with a mist over the land. The boats returned at 3-30 a.m.

Being still under the impression that the Huascar would stand towards Quilca, to land Pierola, we steamed north, sending the Amethyst into Molleado(Islay) for intelligence. In the evening of May 30th the Amethyst was seen standing out towards us, and we were informed that the Huascar had gone south to Iquique. We immediately steamed full speed to the southward, arriving off Iquique at 6 p.m., remaining under cover of the night to again attempt the destruction of the pirate ironclad by means of torpedo-s. The steam-pinnace was hoisted out and cutter and whaler prepared to accompany her. The Amethyst was sent to board a passing steamer for intelligence. The expedition had hardly left the ship when rockets, guns, and blue lights were observed in the harbour, and the lights and rockets always recalled us to the Amethyst, and by her we were informed that the Huascar had surrendered that morning to the Peruvian squadron. We recalled the boats, and remained off Iquique till day light, when we proceeded in and anchored under the guns of the Peruvian squadron. We found the Huascar at anchor, surrounded by the squadron, Pierola and his officers, prisoners, and the revolution at an end. This is the third time Pierola has attempted to overthrow the Government, and failed: his last venture being also at Ylo, in the Talisman, an English vessel, the seizure of which gave rise to important differences between England and Peru, only lately arriving at an amicable conclusion. The gunner lieutenant and lieutenant R.M.A. were sent on board the Huascar by permission of the Peruvian Commodore, to make notes on the damage done during the late engagement. The Huascar is an ironclad turret vessel, built by Laird, of Birkenhead, 200 feet long, single screw draught of water 14 feet, freeboard 5 feet, divided into four compartments by three bulkheads—one against the engine, one abaft and before the engine-room—the other abaft the engine-room. Special stations are made out for repelling boarders, by throwing boiling water from three firemen's hose through the upper deck. The skylights and hatchways are in action replaced by 2-inch iron plates. The boilers are new, and vessel can steam eleven knots with ease. The plating on hull is 4½-inch iron tapering to 2½ at bow and stern, with 14-inch teak backing, and inner skin of ½-inch iron. The upper deck plating, 1½ inch, 14-inch backing and ½-inch inner skin. The turret is hung round inside with mats of painted canvas stuffed with oakum to lessen concussion and stop splinters. The turret revolves by winches worked on the inside. The guns are run in and out by winches in the rear. The projectiles are whipped up from a port under the muzzle. The turret mounts two 300-pounder Armstrong M.L.R. guns throwing segment and common shell and chilled shot and a steel battering shot. The former being fired with percussion fuzes, were used during the action; 40-pounder on each side of quarter deck, one 12-pounder aft under the the poop—all Armstrong M.L.R. The conning tower under the centre of the bridge is luckily placed, has telegraph to engine-room—an open grating on the floor shows the steering wheel immediately underneath. As near as could be judged, from seventy to eighty projectiles must have struck the vessel, principally about the upper deck, funnel casing, bridge, masts, boats, and numbers of pieces of shell sticking into the woodwork. One 9-inch common shell struck the hull the starboard side about two feet from the water line and 50 feet from the stern, and, the foremost ward-room cabin; bursting in the backing, the head splintered in all directions, and wounded one man; the base continued its course, killing the sentry, and going through the casing in an opposite cabin, brought up against the inner skin; the plating at this spot was 3½ inches, same backing and skin. One bulwark each side was blown away; two 64-pounder shells had penetrated the bulwarks and left indentations in the platings. One heavy shot—evidently a ricochet—hit upper edge of plating starboard side, scoring it to depth of three inches after going through the bulwark. Another hit the plating two feet from water line at an angle, making a dent of two inches in depth and 18 in length. On the port side there was a similar shot to the ricochet. The hull itself showed that several 64-pounder shells had struck it, only leaving a mark; one shot struck the poop on port quarter and went out on starboard side, splintering on an iron beam. The funnel casing and funnel had been struck about 12 times by shot and pierced by the Gatling gun. The turret had only been struck once by a 7-inch projectile, hitting direct and penetrating three inches. Port fore rigging was shot away and every boat destroyed. The Huascar was admirably fought and manœuvred by the two brothers Carrasco, lieutenants in the Peruvian navy, espousing the cause of Pierola, and chief actors in the seizure of the vessel in Callao. The elder brother manœuvred the ship, the younger brother fighting the turret. The British residents at Iquique were greatly alarmed at our arrival, as reports of the wildest description had been sedulously circulated by the Peruvians, to the effect that the Shah was on shore disabled, and the Amethyst on fire.

With regard to casualties only one killed and one wounded have as yet been authenticated, though rumours are rife of a larger number having succumbed. The victim to our 9-inch shell was buried at Iquique, covered with the Peruvian ensign, and a placard placed on the coffin bearing the following inscription, "This man died whilst fighting for his country against the British."

This is the first instance of an English man-of-war engaging an ironclad of any description, also of wooden ships attacking a turret vessel, and as such cannot fail to be of interest. Notwithstanding the disadvantages we laboured under as regards inferior strength, and having to engage in confined and badly surveyed waters, we succeeded in driving our enemy close in shore and in front of an unarmed town, where we could not follow him on account of our great draught of water, and inflicting such damage that he was glad to escape under cover of the night, clearly proving that he had no desire to renew the engagement. Having thus for a time eluded us to avoid the inevitable result he surrendered to his own countrymen having first fruitlessly endeavoured to persuade them to join him in a general attack on us—obtaining such terms what we in England could not understand granted to rebels; and thus end-d, as far as we were concerned, an affair that might have been fraught with serious consequences to the small British force on this station, but which seemed necessary to teach Peruvian revolutionists that in their periodical internal struggles they must respect the British flag.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

We take from the *Standard* the following particulars of the shooting in the preliminary rounds to decide the Sixty to compete for the Queen's Prize at the annual Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, which commenced on July 9th. The shooting in the first stage of the Queen's Prize began on the 10th, at 200 yards, there being 2,212 entries, as compared with 2,324 last year. "The competitors are restricted in this prize to efficient volunteers, and are compelled to shoot in uniform. For the first stage of the Queen's, prizes to the amount of 1668*l.* are given by the National Rifle Association in 360 prizes of from 3*l.* to 60*l.*, the awards being for aggregate scores, at the three distances, the best shot receiving the silver medal and badge of the association, and the next 59 badges as well as money prizes. Last year the first prize was carried off by Private Burgess, of the 1st Newcastle, with 86 points, 13 scores of 78 obtaining positions in the 'sixty,' which confers the right to wear the Queen's badge and to shoot for the Queen's Prize of 250*l.*, and the gold medal and gold badge of the association. The Queen's Prize was established at the first Wimbledon meeting, held in 1860, and has always formed the chief feature of the list. From year to year, in order to enable a larger number of riflemen to compete, the conditions have been varied, and the aggregate amount, as well as the number of the prizes awarded, have been greatly increased. The conditions of the competition have also been subjected to many changes, and notably the alteration in the size of the divisions of the third and second class targets will render it impossible to institute accurate comparisons between the shooting of former years and that of the present meeting. It is possible, however, to draw general conclusions, and it is admitted, although some good scores have been made, that the bulk of the shooting this day has not been up to the average of last year. Many low scores have been made. In some few cases fortune seemed to have deserted men recognized as good shots. For instance, Captain Scobie, of the 5th Renfrew, only scored 22 out of a possible 35. This officer made the highest score at Edinburgh about a fortnight ago, on which occasion the new Wimbledon targets were used and the conditions were precisely the same as those of the Queen's—the gallant captain seven bull's-eyes at the 600 yards, and an aggregate score of 96. Private Burgess, the silver medallist of last year, scored 28, and Serjeant Pullman, the Queen's prizeman on that occasion, scored 22, and a member of the English twenty, who shot for the national trophy last year, only made 20 to-day. On the other hand, one of the earliest scores registered was that of Lieutenant Backhouse, of the 34th Lancashire, who made 33 by five 'bull's-eye' and two 'inners.' Major Young, 39th Middlesex, Lieutenant M'Kerrel, 15th Middlesex, Private Cutting, 11th Middlesex, Corporal Jolliffe, 4th Isle of Wight, and Private Holdsworth, 1st West York, came next with 32 each. These are followed with nine scores of 31 each. The Middlesex corps have contributed some good scorers, 22 competitors having made 29 points each, in addition to the scores of 30 which we publish. Lancashire and Warwickshire stand next in order of shooting for the day. Corporal Haines, of the I. R. Brigade, scored 29."

On Wednesday the 11th, "the special event was the contest between Private Harold, of the 26th Kent, and Private Forte, of the same corps, who, alternately shooting at the same target for the Queen's Prize at 500 yards, made in each instance seven bull's-eyes or 35 points, being the highest possible score. This feat, we believe, has never been equalled, save last year at the meeting of the Liverpool Rifle Association, when, curiously enough, at the same distance Serjeant Parry, of the 5th Cheshire, and Serjeant Instructor Gilder, of the 18th Middlesex (Harrow), firing alternately at the same target, made seven bull's-eyes each. Serjeant Instructor Gilder also figures as the fortunate winner of the first of the Pavilion Series of prizes—a cup, value 25*l.*, given by Mrs. W. H. Scrivener—in the contest, which closed this evening, he having made another seven 'bull's-eyes' and scoring 35 at the 800 yards range. The highest total scored to-day for the Queen's are by Corporal Harold, Private Hobbiss (of the 2d Middlesex), and Serjeant Cumming (of the 1st Dumfries), who head the list with aggregate scores of 61 in each case. These three gentlemen, and the other nine who follow with scores of 60 each, will in all probability secure positions in the 'sixty,' unless they utterly break down to-morrow at the 600 yards range, the silver medallist of last year having obtained that honour with a score of 86. The highest score ever obtained by the silver medallist was 90, made by Private Inney, of the 10th Lancashire, in 1875. The shooting to-day has presented some curious features. Serjeant Pullman, the Queen's prizeman of last year, scored 22, making with yesterday, a brace of twenty twos, or a total of 44. Two braces of twenty-eights have been made by Private Burgess, the silver medallist of 1876, and Major Pearse, of the 18th Devon, the Queen's prizeman of 1873; both these gentlemen now standing at a total score of 56."

On the third day "the chief event was the competition at 650 yards, which decides the winner of the first stage of the Queen's Prize. At the time that the shooting commenced there was a dead calm with a good light, and although as the day wore on the powerful rays of the sun must have told prejudicially on many of the competitors, yet the score registered shows that the shooting has been very good, in fact better than on any previous occasion at the same distance. The first large score registered was that of Serjeant Thurlow, of the 1st Suffolk, who made an aggregate of 87 points. It was a fine time considered by many (this being one point in excess of the score which secured the silver medal last year) that Serjeant Thurlow would obtain that honour this year. These anticipations, however, proved incorrect, as about noon it was announced that Corporal Bette, of the 1st Norfolk, had made 91 points, thus bringing up his total to 92 out of a possible 105, a record unprecedented at Wimbledon. Almost at the close of the shooting another good score was made by Private Hobbis, of the 2d South Middlesex, who made up a total of 88 points. Serjeant Jolliff, of the 1st Isle of Wight, and Lieutenant Sharpe, of the 41st Middlesex, came next, with 85 each, followed by Sergeant Smith, of the 10th Surrey; Corporal Thompson of the 7th Lincoln; and Serjeant Mullineux, of the 27th Lancashire, who scored 84 each. Then came in the order named seven scores of 83, eleven of 82, ten of 81, and sixteen of 80, making a total of 53, and leaving eighteen scores of 79 each to go about for seven places to-morrow to complete the 'sixty.'"

The following are the names of the first 53:—

QUEEN'S.—FIRST STAGE.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Corporal Bette, 1st Norfolk	29	32	31	92
Private Hobbiss, 2d Middlesex	29	32	31	92
Sergeant Thurlow, 1st Suffolk	29	27	31	87
Serjeant Cumming, 1st Dumfriesshire	29	31	28	88
Serjeant Jolliffe, 1st Isle of Wight	29	31	25	85
Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st Middlesex	29	32	25	85
Sergeant Smith, 10th Surrey	28	32	27	87
Lance-Corporal W. Thompson, 7th Lincolnshire	29	28	27	84
Serjeant Mullineux, 27th Lancashire	28	28	28	84
Private Jamieson, 15th Lancashire	29	31	23	83
Private Inney, 10th Lancashire	28	28	27	83
Private A. Lamb, 2d Roxburghshire	29	30	24	83
Private Fraser, 1st Inverneshire	29	24	30	83
Private Rosenthal, 11th Middlesex	31	29	23	83
Ensign Shives, Canadians	27	29	27	83
Lieut. Munday, Hon. Artillery Co.	27	29	26	82
Lieut. 2nd Midlothian	27	28	27	82
Quartermaster Serjeant Major Mendum, 17th S. merset	29	26	27	82
Battery Serjeant Hodgson, 4th Yorkshire Artillery	28	28	26	82
Lance Corporal Mackereth, 6th North Yorkshire	28	28	31	82
Corpl. J. Banks, 1st Bedfordshire	25	33	24	82
Serjeant Stokes, 17th Cheshire	25	30	27	82
Lieutenant Blackwood, 1st Perthshire	29	28	25	82
Private Humphry, 3d Cambridge	29	28	25	82
Private W. Attrill, 3d Cambridge	27	29	31	82
Private Jolliffe, 4th Isle of Wight	29	29	24	82
Lance Serjeant Paton, 1st Lanarkshire	27	29	26	82
Serjeant M'Gregor, 32nd Lanarkshire	27	25	29	81
Corporal Jolliffe, 4th Isle of Wight	29	31	21	81
Private F Calvert, 19th N.R Yorkshire	25	26	30	81
Sergeant Parry, 5th Cheshire	31	27	23	81
Private M'Dougall, 1st Lorne	27	28	26	81
Captain Holmes 6th Lancashire	27	28	26	81
Corporal Foster, 9th Lancashire	27	33	21	81
Corporal Thackray, 20th Middlesex	29	29	23	81
Private Robert-on, 3d Forfarshire	28	29	24	81
Corporal Pattison, 3d Lanarkshire	29	31	20	80
Serjeant J. C. Clarke, 1st Roxburgh	29	28	23	80
Corporal Weston, 12th Surrey	25	28	27	80
Serjeant Harper, 9th Worcestershire	28	26	26	80
Lieutenant Taylor, 1st Gloucestershire	21	31	28	80
Serjeant W. Bell, 1st West Yorkshire	28	29	23	80
Private H. Young, 17th West Yorkshire	25	29	26	80
Private David James, 11th Chatterton	25	31	24	80
Serjeants Edwards, 3d Herefordshire	25	32	23	80
Corporal Pet, Border Mounted Rifles	28	29	23	80
Private Burns, 19th Cornwall	29	27	24	80
Corporal Keeling, 28th Staffordshire	29	25	26	80
Serjeant McAuslan, 6th Dumbarton	28	28	24	80
Private Ewen, 2nd Middlesex	29	27	24	80
Private Cutting, 11th Middlesex	32	25	23	80
Color Serjeant Grier, 8th Renfrewshire	25	28	30	80

On the Friday, twenty men who tied on Thursday with 79 points fired again to decide who should take the last six places. The tie shooting has resulted in favour of Sergeant Latham, 36th Cheshire; Sergeant Davies, 1st Notts; Private Veisey, 1st Warwick; Private Curnow, 1st Tower Hamlets; Sergeant Canham, 1st Norfolk; and Sergeant Edwards, 13th Stafford.

ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

W. Cook Jun., the late Champion, appears to have been playing again in something like his old form. On the 9th of July, he played a match of 1,000 up against F. Shorter, to whom he conceded 250 points. At the opening, the play was slow and uninteresting, but eventually Cook worked his way to the top of the table, and, before he broke down, succeeded in potting the coloured ball out of sight no less than one hundred and sixteen times, the break amounting to 351. The contributions from Shorter up to the interval were insignificant, but Cook, ere an adjournment took place, scored a very prettily placed 40 (six spots). Game—Cook 520, Shorter 370. The first to make anything noteworthy after recommencing was Shorter, who ran up 38, and followed this with 55 (sixteen spots), to which Cook responded with a grandly-played 172, in which were fifty-four spots. This brought the game to—Cook 728, Shorter 492. Eventually Cook started from 750, and managed to make a magnificent break of 250 (unfinished), in which were sixty-eight spots, which brought the game to a conclusion at twenty-three minutes to eleven. Cook winning by 432 points.

On the 12th of July, the ex-champion played a match at Liverpool against Timbrell, to whom he conceded 350 points in 1,000, the game being for a stake of £100. These two players have met on several occasions before, and when any stake has been at issue, Cook has always been successful. On this occasion, Cook, having lost the string, broke the balls, and for some time the play was exceedingly slow, both men missing one or two easy strokes. Timbrell's best break to the interval was 14, and when they left off for about twenty minutes the game was called—Cook 505, Timbrell 404, the ex-Champion, after making 21 and 13, having manipulated the balls in a masterly manner for a break of 203, included in which were ninety-three spots. A break of 34 included ten chassepots, and then after a bad stroke from Timbrell, Cook ran up 55, including fifteen spots, in an unfinished break. On the recommencement, the ex-Champion, who had an excellent position for the red hazard, went on, but only made four more spots before he failed. The break amounted to 67, Timbrell then made his best break, running up to 90 before he broke down at his twenty-sixth spot. After a few unimportant scores, the best break was 81 on the part of Timbrell. Cook then got in position for the spot, and from 656 went out with an unfinished break of 364, included in which were one hundred and eleven consecutive chassepots, the last half of the game occupying no more than forty minutes.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

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INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,0 0 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,295.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1853	£ 76,925
Do. 1862	£300,690
Do. 1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,858,011.

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